The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6013 號三十零千八第 日二念月七年末緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1883. 五拜禮 號四十二月八英港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 21, SIAMESE CROWN, Siamese ship, 537, C. L. Jorgensen, Awbin 5th Aug., General.—KIN TYE LOONG.

August 22, IPHIGENIA, German steamer, 1,059, F. Ahrens, Saigon 19th August, Paddy and General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

August 23, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 788, Christiansen, Canton 23rd August, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

August 23, MEI-FOO, Chinese steamer, 1,138, Lunt, Canton 23rd August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

August 23, ROBERT DIXON, American ship, 1,368, O. C. Young, Cardiff 23rd April, Coal.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

August 23, ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, N. C. Revsbech, Touron 19th August, and Hoihow 22nd, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

August 23, MYVANNEY, British barkentine, 162, James Vincent, Port Natal 27th June, Ballast.—TURNER & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 23RD.

Olympia, German str., for Saigon.
Camorta, Dutch str., for Saigon.
Taichow, British str., for Swatow.
Nardoo, British bark, for Chefoo.
Bothwell Castle, British bark, for N'chwang.
Fokien, British str., for Amoy.
Chinkiang, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

August 23, YANGTSE, French steamer, for Europe, &c.
August 23, HECTOR, British steamer, for Amoy.
August 23, CHINHIANG, British steamer, for Shanghai.
August 23, CAMORTA, Dutch steamer, for Saigon.
August 23, FOKIEN, British steamer, for Amoy.
August 23, SWIFT, British gunboat, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Siamese Crown*, from Awbin.—7 Chinese.
Per *Activ*, str., from Touron, &c.—33 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Fokwang*, str. for Shanghai—Mr. Theobaldo Gonsalves, and 50 Chinese.
Per *Yangtse*, str., from Hongkong.—For Saigon.—Rev. L'Abbé Renier, and 2 Chinese. For Singapore.—Mr. A. Busing. For Marseilles.—Capt. Blenaimé, Messrs. W. P. Dempster and J. Brewskill. From Shanghai.— For Saigon.—Messrs. Le Reste, Bolliot, Comman, Mourrut, Derrien, Lagadec, Lazinchi, Cerjaier, and Langlois. For Singapore.—Mr. T. E. Mullins. For Marseilles.—Mr. Letellier.

REPORTS.

The Siamese ship *Siamese Crown* reports left Awbin on the 5th inst., and had variable wind and fine weather.

The German steamer *Iphigenia* reports left Saigon on the 19th inst., and had moderate monsoon to Cape Padaran then variable winds and fine weather; on the 21st at noon thunder squalls with heavy rain. On the 19th instant passed str. *Bajah Naga*, off Cape Padaran from the North.

The American ship *Robert Dixon* reports left Cardiff on the 23rd April, and had variable winds and fine weather; thence light variable winds throughout China seas. On the 18th June spoke the bark *Nellie May*, in lat. 34.07 N., long. 15.45 W., from New York bound to Port Adelaide, 61 days out. On the 27th June spoke a ship flewing JVPN, in lat. 37.41 S., long. 16.17 E., from New York bound to Japan.

NEWCHWANG SHIPPING.

July—ARRIVALS.

15, Magic, British S.m. sch., from Chefoo.
16, Wenchow, British str., from Tientsin.
17, Wolf, British s.-bt., from Chefoo.
19, Newchwang, British str., from Shanghai.
19, Kungpai, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
19, Swatow, British str., from Shanghai.

July—DEPARTURES.

15, Oscar, Moeyer, German bark, for Amoy.
17, Annie, German bark, for Swatow.
18, Amoy, British str., for Chefoo.
18, Chefoo, British str., for Chefoo.
18, Wenchow, British str., for Chefoo.
20, Chateaubriand, British bark, for Amoy.
20, Anna Dorothea, German bk., for Amoy.
21, Iphigenia, German str., for Chefoo.
21, Newchwang, British str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice).

Doric (s.)	Hongkong	July 5
Nestor (s.)	Shanghai	July 9
Glenloe (s.)	Hankow	July 9
Liban (s.)	Shanghai	July 9
Sikh (s.)	Hankow	July 11

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Maria	Cardiff	Mar. 8
Brambletye	Penarth	April 19
Archos	Sunderland	April 25
Charles Bal	London	May 5
Silver Eagle	London	May 8
Gustav & Oscar	Penarth	June 1
Melbrek	Cardiff	June 7
Sachem	Cardiff	June 12
Jupiter	London via Cardiff	June 18
Couet	Penarth	June 23
Elizabeth	Penarth	July 1
Strathmore (s.)	Greenock	July 6

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The *Daily Press* Office.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.

N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.

The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorized to receive Advertisements.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL AND RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,000,000, Sterling, Equivalent, at Exchange Five Shillings per Tael, or Taels 4,000,000 Shanghai Currency. In 5,000 Shares of £200, or Taels 800 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£250,000 Sterling, or Taels 1,000,000. Equal to £50 or Taels 200 per Share.

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:

F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
DAVID BRAND, Esq. (Messrs. Brand, Bros. & Co.)
J. A. HAWES, Esq. (Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.)
H. R. HEARN, Esq. (Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq. (Messrs. Lavers & Co.)
A. C. WESTALL, Esq. (Messrs. Carter & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

Secretary—J. KENNARD DAVIS, Esq.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES:
All the principal Eastern and Australian Ports.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring and undertaking the assets, property, and business of the Company or Co-partnership at present known as the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and having its Head Office at Shanghai, China.

The annual net profits of the Company will be divided as follows:—

1.—In payment of Interest on the Paid-up Capital at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, to be a first charge on the profits until such time as the Reserve Fund has reached £62,500 (or Taels 250,000), after which the interest to be increased to 12 per cent.

2.—In payment of a Bonus to Shareholders in proportion to the net Premiums contributed by them respectively during each year.

3.—In the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Reserve Fund of £125,000 (or Taels 500,000,) to be formed by yearly appropriations as may be determined by the shareholders, after providing for the payment of interest as above, and a return to contributing shareholders of not less than 20 per cent on their net premiums.

The Reserve Fund will be invested separately from the general funds of the Company, and the interest accruing thereon will be distributed from time to time amongst the shareholders in proportion to the amount of Capital paid up on the Shares held by them.

A Revision of the Share List will take place at or towards the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Articles of Association to cancel, withdraw, or call in at those periods all or any of the shares held by shareholders who have not contributed Premiums, or whose contributions during the preceding three years shall in the opinion of the Directors have been insufficient, or whose holdings it may for other reasons be deemed advisable to terminate or reduce.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation will receive at least three months' notice of the intention of the Directors to cancel, withdraw, or call in all or any of their shares, and unless in the meantime they shall have sold the said share or shares to some person approved by the Directors and accepted as the transferee, they shall on the expiry of such notice surrender their scrip certificates for cancellation, and will thereupon become entitled (so far as the financial position of the Company will admit) to a return of the capital paid up on the said share or shares, and to a proportionate share for the current year in the Reserve Fund, profits, dividends, and other benefits of and in the Company (if any) when the same shall become payable.

The "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" will be wound up as from 31st December, 1883, and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," will commence on 1st January, 1884, there will thus be no cessation of operations whatever, and the business will be taken over as that of a going concern.

A preferential allotment of shares in the Company will be offered to Shareholders in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" registered as such on 31st December, 1883, in the proportion of five shares for each one held by them. Any shares not so allotted, together with such shares as are equivalent in the proportion of five to one to the Shares in the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY about to be called in on the Revision of the Shares List of that Company, which takes place this year in accordance with the Deed of Settlement thereof, will be available for allotment by the Directors of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."

Application for shares from firms or individuals desirous of obtaining an interest in the Company *whether shareholders in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" or not*, should be in the form subjoined, and addressed to the Head Office direct or through the Branches and Agencies of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and will be received in Shanghai and London until 30th September, 1883.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the Head Office, and at the Branches and Agencies of the Company.

Copies of the Agreement entered into between the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," also the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association, will be open for inspection at the Head Office of the Company.

Shanghai, 25th May, 1883.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

.....hereby request that you will allot to.....shares in the above named Company, and.....hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to.....upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the 25th day of May, 1883, and subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, and to pay the first call of £50 or Taels 200 per share, and the balance of £150 or Taels 600 thereon, when required to do so, and.....authorize you to register.....as the holder.....of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

[1049

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.
QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY UNDER CHARTER ..... £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [9

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND ..... 2,500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—WM. RENNIE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
R. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | A. Molver, Esq.
A. Gilltzow, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson. | M. S. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

AS Mr. MOOLA ABDOOL HOSAIN SHAIK KUMEOODIN is proceeding to Bombay, my business in Hongkong and Canton will be carried on in future by Mr. ESSABHOY ABDOOLKADAR.

ABDOOLKADAR ESMAILJEE.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [1562

NOTICE.

MR. ADOLPH REIS has been Appointed Liquidator of our Firm.

DIECKS & Co., In Liquidation.

Swatow, 1st August, 1883. [1472

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day taken Mr. RAPHAEL AARON GUBBAY into Co-partnership with me in my business. The Business will henceforth be carried on under the style or firm of COHEN & GUBBAY.

A. S. COHEN.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [1446

NOTICE.

FROM this date, Messrs. RUSSELL & Co will conduct our business at this port, and all communications should be addressed to them.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [1449

NOTICE.

WE have this day transferred to Mr. A. W. BAIN our Agencies at Takow and Taiwanfoo, which will henceforth be conducted by him, on his own account.

J. G. ELLES & Co.

Amoy, 1st July, 1883. [1290

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, I have this day established myself at Takow and Taiwanfoo under the style of BAIN & Co.

A. W. BAIN.

Taiwanfoo, Formosa, 1st July, 1883. [1291

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port and in Formosa under the style of J. G. ELLES & Co.

Mr. FRANCIS CASS is authorized to sign the Firm.

JAMES G. ELLES.

Amoy, 1st May, 1883. [961

FOR SALE.

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE

CARTE D'OR, in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts.
Do. Do. 2 doz. Pints.

We state with pleasure that the brand of GEORGE GOULET & Co. has come up remarkably well during the past year, the quantity imported (7,127 Cases) being the 6th largest out of 30 Brands on the list; we wish this house a continuation of this well-deserved prosperity.—(Extract from *Beaford's Wine and Spirit Circular*, January 10th, 1883.)

JUNG & Co.'s Choice Qualities
HOCK and MOSELLE,
from $5 to $15 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

JOHN HOPKINS & Co.—LONDON
"GLENGARRY" OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, $8 per Case.

JOURNU FRERES Celebrated CLARETS,
CHATEAU BELAIS, CHATEAU SOLLBERG.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [1270

FOR SALE.

BEST QUALITY OF
GOLDEN GATE AND WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from San Francisco.
PONGEE SILK of all kinds.
Apply to
FUNG TANG,
of Hee Cheong Ching Hong,
42, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [1347

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1259

PORTLAND CEMENT,
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [1155

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. BUN HIN CHAN to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 27th August, 1883, at NOON, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
The WRECK of the late S. S. "CARISBROOKE,"
as she now lies off the Cosmopolitan Docks.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer and the Vessel to be at the purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For Further Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1883. [1464

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 30th August, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Situate in Queen's Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
Comprising:—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate, at Victoria aforesaid being Portion of INLAND LOT No. 96, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road and measuring thereon 27 feet 10 inches or thereabouts, on the South side thereof on Section C of the said Lot No. 96, and measuring thereon 27 feet 10 inches or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on a lane or roadway and measuring thereon 29 feet 6 inches or thereabouts, and on the Westside thereof on Section B of the said Lot No. 96, and measuring thereon 29 feet 6 inches or thereabouts which said Piece or Parcel of Ground is registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 96, with the Messuages thereon as the same Premises are held for the residue of a term of 975 years at the Annual Rental of $20.

The Property is sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON, Solicitors, Hongkong,
or to
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [1543

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SWATOW.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at SWATOW, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 12th day of September Next, at 4 P.M., unless previously disposed of by private contract, the following:—

VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
on the Kakeeio Side of Swatow.

Lot No. 1.—Comprising all that PROPERTY known as "BELLA VISTA" and consisting of a large and Commodious BUNGALOW built of Concrete girded with Iron, with Tile Roof, 80 feet by 50 feet, all Wood Work about the Doors, Windows, Hall, and Dining Room floor of Teakwood. The Rooms being large and well ventilated, consisting of Hall Drawing Room, Dining Room, Pantry and Store Room and Four Bedrooms. The Cookhouse, Servants and Gig Boys Quarters being separated from the building. The Bungalow is situated in extensive Grounds consisting of Flower, Fruits, and Vegetable Gardens and full sized Lawn Tennis Ground, on the same Property is a large and commodious Godown 79 feet by 39 by 16 built of concrete with Tiled Roof. The Godown is well drained. The above Property has a measurement on the Eastern side, running North and South of 265 feet, and on the Western side 263 feet, and has a frontage on the river of 270 feet and on the South boundary 304 feet.

Lot 2 adjoins Lot 1 and consists of a Valuable Piece of PROPERTY lately reclaimed from the foreshore and has a frontage of 220 feet along the River with a total area of 32,696 feet, reclaimed, on which are erected three extensive Coal Sheds capable of storing about 4,000 tons of Coal; and a piece of mud flat on the Western side with an area of between 15,000 and 16,000 feet which can be reclaimed from the sea at will. The Owner of the above has the right to reclaim to the deep water of the River.

For Inspection of Plans and further Particulars, apply to

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1883. [1536

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE,
Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.

1 Dozen Quarts ..... $22.50.
2 Dozen Pints ..... $23.50.

Apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [425

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A GUNBOAT'S BATTERY of 8 20-POUNDERS DAHLGRENS STEEL RIFLED GUNS (of very long range); and 2 24-POUNDERS BRONZE HOWITZERS, all on carriages, with a quantity of Shot, Shell and Grape Shot. A Powerful STEAM LAUNDRY as good as new with about 5 tons of BAR SOAP; 3 New Gunboat's BOILERS, 20 H.P. each, tested to 180 lbs; to the square inch; 7 VERTICAL BOILERS, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 7 ENGINES, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 1 new CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, discharges 5,000 gallons of water per minute; 1 PORTABLE JIB CRANE 450 fathoms CHAIN CABLE, from ⅞ to 2 inches, and a 5-Oared LIFE-BOAT WHALER, by White of Cowes, as good as new.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
1920 Auctioneer, Queen's Road.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE Hundred to Six Hundred Tons COKE and COAL TAR in lots to suit, from one ton upwards.

CHOY CHEW,
23½, Praya West.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [668

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [21

"LEONHARDI-QUELLE."

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.
Bottled at the Seltzer Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8.50 per Case.

PUSTAU & Co.—Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. [1453

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [699

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

NO. 2, ROSE VILLAS (Furnished.)
No. 1, ELGIN TERRACE, Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets.
Nos. 4 and 5, SEATIEW, Elgin Street.
OFFICE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
GODOWNS.
Apply to

HINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1883. [1464

TO LET.

NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, lately occupied by Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
No. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 8, PEDDARS HILL.
Nos. 8 and 10, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 23th June, 1883. [20

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET.
Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1057

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN at BOWRINGTON, suitable for the Storage of Coal.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1883. [496

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [30

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
ONE ROOM with Bathroom attached.
Apply to
HESSE & Co.,
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883. [1456

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [1450

INTIMATIONS.

W. BREWER has just received
WALNUT WOOD DESKS and WORK BOXES.
LADIES' WORK CASES and JEWEL CASES, in Plush with Nickel Mounts.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CARD CASES.
MONEY CASES, POCKET BOOKS, &c.
PRETTY LADIES' WORK BAGS, PURSES, and HUSSIFS.
ELEGANT PHOTO ALBUMS, for large Promenade Photos.
CHEAP WALL BRACKETS, in Black and Gold.
LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS, Cheap TRAVELLING WRITING CASES, INK BOTTLES and PENS.
NEW TENNIS HATS.
LA MASCOTTE OPERA.
NEW STATIONERY and CORRESPONDENCE CARDS.
GAMES of every description.

27] W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

KELLY AND WALSH
Have just received the following selection of

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

Forget Me Not Waltzes—Th. Poloneski.
Gillette Valse—Chas. Coote.
Caught at Last Polka—Albert Rosenberg.
The Piper Polka—Albert Rosenberg.
The Piper Quadrilles—Albert Rosenberg.
The Piper Waltzes—Chas. Coote.
The Piper Galop—Albert Rosenberg.
Auf Immer Waltz—Oscar Seydel.
Wot You Dit Waltz—Oscar Seydel.
Lebewohl Waltz—Oscar Seydel.
Only for Thee Waltz—Oscar Seydel.
Loving Hearts Valse—Louis Lamar.
Auburn Valse—J. M. Markham.
Golden Mythen Waltzes—P. Fahrbach.
Cranberries Valse—J. A. Hamilton.
L'Extase Valses—Edouard Amillon.
Marchal Niel Waltz—Enos Andrew.
Le Premier Baiser Valse—Georges Lamothe.
Dream of the Past Waltzes—Edwin H. Pront.
Happy Thoughts Waltzes—Edwin H. Pront.

NEW SONGS.

Collin's Love Letter—J. L. Molloy.
Only Friends—Thos. Marzials.
My Heart's Message—Frank L. Moir.
Come Back to me Love—Louis Diehl.
The Message—Jacques Blumenthal.
Daddy—A. Behrend.

27] KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and SHIP COAL for sale in large and small quantities. Also several Strong and Commodious SMALL STEAMERS on hire for towing purposes, excursions, &c., &c., at extremely moderate rates. Apply to

HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane.

Hongkong, 4th March 1882. [666

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from this Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

The new PROMENADE PORTRAITS are now taken daily.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [62

CHOICE PORCELAIN AND BRONZE CURIOSITIES.
ANCIENT AND MODERN PIANOS, FURNITURE, PICTURES.
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
CASSUMBHOY,
Opposite City Hall. [550

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
8, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sub-Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [22

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. SS. CO.'S S.S. "HECTOR," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 27th inst., for shipment per steamer "MENELAUS."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong 21st August, 1883. [1552

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HECTOR," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 21st August, 1883.

Goods undelivered after the 27th August, 1883, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1883. [1552

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "LYDIA," Captain Paulsen, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats, delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M., TO-DAY, the 20th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [1561

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

CHARITY CONCERT, BY AMATEURS
ON
MONDAY, the 27th August, 1883.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Piano Duet.....Jessonda.....Spohr.
Song for Baritone ..... The last Chord ..... Sir A. Sullivan.
Violin Solo... (a.) Elegie ... (b.) Serenade ... Ernst. Haydn.
Song for Mezzo Soprano.....
Aria for Bass. "O Lord of Mercy," from the Oratorio of St. Paul. Mendelssohn
Duett for Tenor and Baritone. Love and War. .....
Song for Soprano..... On the wings of Song. Mendelssohn.
Piano Solo..... (a) Blumenstück, Op. 19. (b) Polish Dance, Op. 47. Schumann. Xaver Scharwenka.

PART II.

Piano Duet .....Gavotte.....Liebich.
Song for Tenor .....Death of Nelson.....Braham.
Song for Mezzo Soprano ..... The Children's Home ..... Gower.
Violin Solo...Vergissmeinnicht.....C. Schubert.
Song for Bass ..... The Two Grenadiers ..... Reissiger.
Cotette, Male Voices...May Day..... —

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

Reserved Seats..... $2
Unreserved..... $1

Hongkong, 21st August, 1883. [1576

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 4% being $5.00 per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1883, declared at TO-DAY'S Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after TUESDAY, the 21st instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, No. 14, Praya Central, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [1572

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributed during the Half-Year ended June 30th, 1883; on or before 15th September next, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [1573

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that on presentation of their Share Certificates at the Head Office of this Company New Scrip will be issued in exchange, in accordance with the recent Resolution sub-dividing each old share into four new ones.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1883. [880

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the Thirty first day of October next, will be adjusted by the Company and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [1549

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

1815.—The year of our Establishment in Europe.
1847.—The year of our Establishment in China.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s **** COGNAC, the very best and oldest shipped.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s ***, **, * COGNAC.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s INVALID'S PORT, old and thoroughly good.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s SHERRY, W.S. the best wine of its kind in China.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Amoroso, Vino de Pasto, Vino Euro.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s CLARETS, Chateau Mou[illegible]on, Latoze, St. Estephe, &c.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Agents have for sale The "Royal Charter" Champagne—selected for the Queen.
The "Carlton" Whisky—two qualities, 11 and 8 years old, guaranteed.

All these are kept in stock in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. Address for particulars: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., or Siemssen & Co., or Lane, Crawford & Co., at either place; and to Messrs. Bush Bros., Newchwang. [906]

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,)
25th August.

KELLAR,
THE KING OF CONJURORS.
KELLAR,
THE KING OF CONJURORS.
GRAND
AND
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE MOST UNIQUE
AND
WONDERFULLY MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT OF THIS CENTURY,
CALLED
KELLAR'S WONDERS!
KELLAR'S WONDERS!!

THE INEXPLICABLE SCIENTIFIC PHENOMENA

CLIO	ECHO	PSYCHO
CLIO	ECHO	PSYCHO
CLIO	ECHO	PSYCHO

REFINED
REFINED
REFINED
REFINED
REFINED
REFINED
AND
CLASSICAL,

Overflowing with Startling and Fantastical Feats of Necromancy, Conjuration, and Prestidigitation.

CROWNED BY THE LARGE AUDIENCE ON TUESDAY WITH

ROUNDS OF LOUD AND PROLONGED APPLAUSE

That KELLAR, the greatest of modern Conjurors, gives the most finished, mystifying, and elegant evenings at

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have received the following new Goods.

WASHING SCARFS and TIES.
SILK HOSIERY, Newest Patterns.
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, for Summer.
LAWN TENNIS SHIRTS and HATS.
FANIEN'S FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES.
CHRISTY'S FELT HATS, New Shapes.
THE "CLIMAX" UMBRELLA. (guaran' lead to wear well.)
THE "ACME" RAIN COAT, (Ventilated and thoroughly Waterproof.)
TRAVELLING TRUNKS.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.
PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.
ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS.
PERFUMERY, from the best London Makers.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1883. [632

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, And AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Allletters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 24TH, 1883.

THE *Japan Mail* never wearies of the extraterritoriality question. Its efforts for the abolition of that system, on which the safety of Europeans and Americans in non-Christian countries so greatly depends, are indeed worthy of a better cause. In its weekly issue of the 11th instant it has a would-be funny article endeavouring to throw ridicule on the supporters of the system. In the same issue is another and more serious article bearing on the same question. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified the Corps Diplomatique that the port of Swatow is to be considered as a port infected with cholera, and that all vessels arriving thence will be subject to the Regulations for medical inspection promulgated by Imperial Decree, No. 31, of 1882. It is curious, says the *Mail*, to note the different methods employed by the different Foreign Representatives in conveying this information to their nationals. The U.S. Consul-General inserts an advertisement in the local journals, briefly announcing that official information has reached him to the above effect. He says nothing about the means that will be employed to carry out the medical inspection, or the penalties that will be imposed in the event of any attempt to evade it. A space of four inches in the advertising columns of a newspaper suffices to convey all the necessary information to his countrymen, "as well as to let them know, by implication, that Japan's foreign treaties have not deprived her of the power to enact and make binding upon all those residing within her territories whatever regulations she may deem essential to the health and well-being of her people." Her Majesty's Minister, on the other hand, our contemporary goes on to say, requires more than a column of space to convey a portion of this information. He begins by publishing a long notification citing his various powers, and then proceeds to enact a Regulation of Urgency calling upon all British subjects to observe the rules for medical inspection as issued by the Japanese Government, and warning them that any wilful contravention or infringement of those rules will be deemed an offence. An offence against what? asks the *Mail*, and goes on to answer the question as follows:—"Against the Medical Inspection Regulations, one is naturally inclined to reply, Not so. Against the regulation enacted by Her Majesty's Minister. Not only is this distinctly stated, but the penalty to be imposed for such infraction or contravention is given in detail. There is here a difference of system which time does not help to reconcile. So far as phraseology is concerned there is almost absolute similarity between Japan's treaties with England and the United States. The difference, then, is in their interpretation. Which reading is correct? One or other must be wrong." Brevity is no doubt a good thing in its way, and if the United States Consul-General chooses to be brief in his announcement that certain regulations for the medical inspection of vessels have been made, thereby in effect calling upon his countrymen to obey them, well and good. It does not follow, however, that the British Minister is to be condemned because he is more diffuse in his notification and explains at length the pains and penalties attaching to infringement of the regulation and the manner in which those pains and penalties will be made to operate. Nor does it follow that there is necessarily a difference between the two representatives in their interpretation of the treaty. The U. S. Consul-General contents himself with briefly notifying the fact that the regulations have been made, but does not thereby commit himself, either by implication or otherwise, to any statement that "Japan's foreign treaties have not deprived her of the power to enact and make binding upon all those residing within her territories whatever regulations she may deem essential to the health and well-being of her people"—though speaking generally this is an implication to which few would hesitate to commit themselves. If the regulations supposed to be essential to the health and well-being of the people were found to be ridiculous and absurd, no doubt the foreign representatives would protest against them, but as quarantine, although declared by the best authorities to be useless as a protection against the importation of cholera, is still enforced by, we believe, every European nation but England, Japan is certainly entitled, morally, to make use of it, at least until the condemnation of the system shall be more complete than it is at present. On the other hand, however, she can only enforce her regulations, as against foreign ships, through the medium of the foreign representatives. Those representatives would in effect be bound to give her all the assistance in their power in enforcing regulations deemed to be necessary, but, we take it, in the event of a ship infringing the regulations, the offence for which punishment would follow would be an offence against, in the case of an English ship, a regulation enacted by Her Majesty's Minister, not against the medical inspection regulations of the Japanese Government direct. The principle of exterritoriality, we conceive, goes to this length, and we would therefore say in reply to the question of the *Japan Mail* that if there be any difference between the interpretation of the treaty by the British and the United States representatives the reading of the former is the correct one. Seeing, however, that the regulations are practically to be enforced, the manner of their enforcement—whether by the Japanese authorities direct or through the intervention of the Foreign Ministers—sinks into comparative insignificance and is in fact merely one of sentiment. The *Japan Mail* holds the existence of exterritoriality to be a grievance to Japan, but we doubt very much whether the Japanese themselves do practically entertain the strong objections to it which are put forth on their behalf by their English organ. In any case, however, it would be eminently unwise to abandon exterritoriality at present. That the time may speedily come when Japan shall have attained such a position that the system may be safely abandoned all must wish, but under existing conditions it is the system which works best for all parties; under it foreigners are secure of receiving justice and the Japanese lose nothing tangible, while they are relieved of a certain amount of responsibility, the burden of which would prove heavy until their officials are thoroughly grounded in Western laws and systems of administration.

THE Spaniards have occupied Jolo, a position on the island of Sooloo, for some years now, but they have not succeeded in conciliating the natives. The hatred the latter entertain for the Spaniards is of the most ferocious description and manifests itself on every opportunity. The Manila papers frequently have notes which show incidentally how slight is the Spanish hold on the settlement, depending as it does entirely on the exercise of force and incessant vigilance. A contributor to the *North Borneo Herald* gives an interesting account of the island, reproduced in our issue of yesterday, in the course of which he says, referring to the Spanish settlement, "No one ventures outside the walls, being frightened of the 'Moros' (the Spanish name for Sooloos.)" Quite recently a small party of natives entered the town and made an attack on a number of Spanish officers who were amusing themselves with a game of cards at one of the Chinese stores, killing some and wounding others. In recording events of this description the Manila papers usually refer to the natives concerned as "oath-bound fanatics," from which it may be inferred that the Sooloos are accustomed to take a religious oath of hostility towards the Spanish. Very different, it would seem, is the feeling entertained by the natives towards other foreigners, especially Englishmen. The contributor to the *North Borneo Herald* says:—"Ever since my arrival I have been constantly travelling amongst the people, always unarmed, and have been received most hospitably. In some places I have visited, a white man had never been seen before, but the one word 'Ingliss' (English) always insured a hearty welcome. I can assure my readers that an Englishman living in Sooloo need not be under the slightest apprehension of any danger: on the contrary, he will be received with open arms." The Sultan is quite a boy, about twenty-two years of age. He is said to be particularly anxious to get Englishmen in the island and to offer them every inducement, free grants of land and protection. In adopting this policy the Sultan is undoubtedly influenced by a desire to develop his country, coupled with confidence in the integrity of England and a wish to strengthen the interest of England in the island in the hope that it may prove useful in opposing the claims of Spain. The latter country claims, or did claim, the whole island, but on the Spanish authorities, jealous of the growing trade between Sooloo and the British Colonies of Singapore and Labuan, establishing a *pseudo* blockade and interfering with the trade as carried on by English and German vessels, a vigorous conjoint protest was made by England and Germany, and after a long correspondence a protocol was signed by the representatives of the three powers on the 11th March, 1877, which guaranteed the immunity of trade in the whole of the Sooloo Archipelago, except at ports in the actual occupation of Spain, from interference of any description on the part of the Spanish authorities. It was only under considerable pressure that Spain assented to this protocol, and she is no doubt as anxious to-day to extend her influence in Sooloo as she was formerly. The recent murder of Spanish officers at Jolo is apparently to be taken advantage of for the purpose of sendi[illegible] another expedition to the country [illegible] the ostensible purpose of exacti[illegible] [illegible]ration for the crime. The ma[illegible] has been mentioned in the Manila [illegible], and there is every reason to believe the supposition that the reason the *Aragon* and *Marques del Duero* were telegraphed for to Hongkong was to take part in the expedition is well founded. If the expedition be made, it may give rise to new complications with the English and German Governments. The latter can hardly look on with indifference after the position they assumed in the negotiations which led up to the protocol of 1877. Both countries have very substantial interests to protect, while the claims of Spain to the country are as flimsy as those they put forward in respect of North Borneo.

The gunboat *Swift*, Commander Collins, left here yesterday morning for Canton.

The American ship *Grandee* left the Kowloon dock yesterday and the British steamer *Suez* was docked there.

The war correspondents representing *The Times*, the *Standard*, and the *New York Herald* returned from Haiphong on Wednesday evening in the steamer *Salles*.

We note that the *China Mail's* correspondent at Hanoi at last makes reference to the sorties from Namdinh, which the editor of that journal declared had never taken place.

The announcement reproduced the other day in our columns from the *Straits Times* of the loss of the steamer *Cambodia* is, we believe, incorrect. When last heard of the *Cambodia* was at Aden, having put in to that port on fire, but no intelligence confirmatory of the statement in our Singapore contemporary has been received either here or in Shanghai.

From the appearance of the lists of entries for the forthcoming aquatic sports of the Recreation Club we may anticipate some good and well contested events. One or two of the crack men have decided to retire on their laurels and only take part in the fun playin, and so the second rate men, feeling there is now a chance for them, are coming forward numerously. Last year many of the events were thinly contested and thus caused some disappointment to those who enjoy seeing good struggles, but this year's sports promise to show something more interesting.

The *Chicago Times*, in an article on the egg trade, from which it appears that the United States import an enormous quantity of egg from Europe, remarks that it is probable that in time eggs will be sent from China to San Francisco. "Poultry raising was an extensive industry in China. Eggs would keep as long as six or eight months, although that was, of course, too long, and there were no difficulties about transportation in the way. The cheapness with which eggs could be produced in China made such a thing possible. Fowls were kept on the boats on the rivers, and, in fact, everywhere. Enough eggs could be sent from China to supply the whole United States." A great agricultural country like the United States should in time become an exporter rather than importer of such produce.

We understand it is contemplated to get up another evening drill for the Volunteer Artillery shortly on a somewhat different plan to the last. The idea is to have a good long spell in one of the forts, and to do some solid work. To accomplish this the corps will start at about five p.m. so as to escape the full heat of the sun, and yet have the benefit of some daylight, and then have a long turn at big gun drill, which will go far towards fitting them for doing duty in any of the fortifications in the colony. Then there will be refreshments provided, so that there will be no need of the men cutting the work short for dinner. It is to be hoped that this project may be carried out, and if it is so there will doubtless be a better attendance than on the last occasion, when there were many untoward circumstances tending to limit the muster. Members of the corps should bear in mind that when they joined they undertook to attend the drills, parades, &c., and now that they have enrolled their names it is not creditable to neglect attendance at drill. Several members have not attended drill at all for months. We hear it is intended to enforce fines in bad cases in future as provided by the rules, and if this has the effect of weeding out those who take no interest in the movement it cannot injure the corps. On the other hand, more members are wanted to fill up the second battery, and these ought to be forthcoming by the commencement of the next drill season.

We received news yesterday from what appeared to be good authority, that Hué had been bombarded by the French on the 19th inst., and that all foreign vessels had been warned off the coast. We were informed that this intelligence was sent by an official of the Customs at Kiungchow, and has been wired to Shanghai to be transmitted to the authorities at Peking. The *Actio*, Captain Revsbech, arrived from Touron yesterday, and on inquiry on board Captain Revsbech informed us that he had not heard any news to that effect, but that he had seen the French expedition, consisting of six men-of-war, at Touron, which they left while he was there. On his way back, he passed the mouth of the Hué River, and saw the French men-of-war lying there, outside the bar, as he supposed, to bombard the two forts on either side of the river at the bar. He saw no firing going on, and at the distance he passed, he was unable to see whether the place had been bombarded, or was in the possession of the French, or yet remained to be taken. There will probably be but little difficulty in taking these two forts, as they are not strong and only armed with some rusty old guns presented by the French Government to Annam some nine years ago, and which may be in great danger of bursting if fired. There is a chain across the bar, but of course if the forts are taken, this can be lowered. Even then, we are told, the vessels could not get up to Hué, as only craft of light draught can go over the bar, so that the attack will probably have to be made by land. There was a rumour current in the colony among the Chinese yesterday that the French had suffered a crushing defeat at Hanoi, and lost 2,000 men. This is, of course, a wild exaggeration of the engagement outside Hanoi on the 15th inst.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.'S LINE.]

LONDON, 22nd August.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Sir Stafford Northcote complained, in the House of Commons, against the alarming reticence of the Government relative to Madagascar.

Mr. Gladstone replied that nothing had occurred in connection with Madagascar to disturb the friendly alliance between England and France.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

It is reported that Franco-Swiss relations are not satisfactory.

PROPOSED VISIT OF KING ALPHONSO TO GERMANY.

The King of Spain visits the Emperor of Germany on September 20th.

CHIPS FROM MANY BLOCKS.

In "A Mission to Viti" Dr. Seemann refers (p. 15) to the Polynesian custom of making bark-cloth from the paper-mulberry, and adds: "But perhaps the most curious fact is that not only did the Fijians, as indeed most Polynesians know how to make such cloth, but they also printed it in many different colours and patterns, probably ex[illegible] the art of printing ages before G[illegible], Coster, or whoever else may lay [illegible]es invention in Europe were dreamt of [illegible] of endemic growth, or did the Fijians [illegible]rive it in some way from China, where it seems to have been practised from time immemorial?" A solution of this question placed beyond doubt would be of value in more ways than one. For our own part, there can, we think, be no doubt that the Chinese have, directly or indirectly, influenced life in Polynesia in many ways in the ages long since passed. But the records, where are they, save as we stumble across them in customs of this sort?

We have already noted the custom which prevails in the South Seas of employing scarlet feathers for various purposes. Dr. Seemann (*op. cit.*, p. 19) says that these feathers come from a sort of parroquet (*Coriphilus Solitarius*, Latham), called Kula by the natives, and are employed by the Tongans and still more by the Samoans for ornamenting mats. Mrs. Brassey and other travellers make special reference to these feathers.

As these feathers are in some cases placed under taba, and only used by chiefs and royal personages, some find that fans made of a particular palm (*Pritchardia pacifica*) "are used exclusively by the chiefs, and forbidden to be carried by the common people." (Seemann, p. 44). Dr. S. adds: "Should Fiji ever choose a national emblem, the claims of this palm to be regarded as such should not be overlooked." Everyone is aware that the palm already figures as the heraldic or national emblem in more than one part of the world.

Referring to this subject again on p. 86, Dr. Seemann says:—"Accompanied by Mr. Moore we went to the town of Rewa, in order to gather specimens of two new palms, one of them a fan-palm (*Pritchardia pacifica*, Seem. et Wendl.), the leaves of which are only used by chiefs, as was the case with those of the Talipot palm in Ceylon." Fornander has, in his work on Polynesia, called attention (not always perhaps in a very scientific method) to the many coincidences of this kind which seem to bind India and the Southern Isles more closely together than the ethnologist or philologist is generally willing to allow. On p. 123 we read of an isolated fan-palm (*Pr. pac.*) standing by a fine pyramidal temple at Namare, no longer, however, used for religious purposes; but it does not appear that the palm was in any way associated with the other things as an object of worship by the former idolaters.

"The ceremony of creating a Tahitian King consisted in girding him with a circle of red feathers, which, as they were taken from the chief idols, were thought to be capable of conferring on the monarch the divine attributes of power and vengeance." Thus writes Mr. Ferrer in "Primitive Manners and Customs," p. 147, and in the same work he calls attention to the fact that *red* is almost universally a lucky colour. In China we find it so, the red visiting cards, red worsted or wool and other things in constant use having much superstitious feeling attaching to them. So in Scotland the red berries of the Rowan or Mountain ash, and a bit of red thread

Hand the witches a' in dread.

In connexion with red feathers we have the English and Keltic legends and superstitions attaching to the robin, familiarly known as the Redbreast. Thus we still find an undercurrent of feeling and action which makes the whole world kin.

A friend of mine for many years resident in Fiji, whose son has also been a missionary in North China, writes that "kites have been made and flown by the natives of Fiji from time immemorial." Thus the Chinese are not the only old-fashioned kite-fliers. The question is: will this fact have any bearing on the matter already submitted for solution in connexion with the art of printing?

In reference to the name, we call it a kite, the name also of a bird. In Fiji it is called *manumanu* (bird), a reduplicated word, as usual. In Rotuma kites were wont to be made of the Tahitian chestnut, called Ivi (*Inocarpus Edulus*, Forst.) by the natives.

Cotton is called *Vavau* in Fiji, or properly *Vavau ni papalagi*, i.e., foreign hibiscus. In Tahiti Vavau, which seems to be the same word, is the name given to the *Gossypium Barbadense*. Forster found what is called Nankin cotton (*Gos. religiosum*) growing wild in Tahiti. "A Mission to Tahiti," p. 50.

SUPREME COURT.

August 23rd.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

SIEMSSEN & Co. v. CHOW SIE CHUN AND OTHERS $1,000.

Mr. Dennys appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendants did not put in an appearance.

The case had been before the court, but had been referred to arbitration; the arbitrators, however, were unable to agree, and the case thus came back to the court. Mr. Ewens was formerly instructed for the defence, but subsequently ceased to act for the defendants, who now let the case take its course by not putting in an appearance.

Mr. Dennys said the claim was for damages for breach of agreement to purchase certain goods, Spanish stripes, camlets, &c. The defendants agreed to purchase a certain quantity, but only took delivery in part. The firm, the Li Lung firm, had since come to an end, and the action was to recover damages for the breach of agreement.

Evidence was called to prove the case, and judgment for $750 was given.

POLICE COURT.

23rd August.

BEFORE CAPT. H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.

LARCENY

Lau Akai, coolie, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing copper nails from Hung Hum Dock on the 22nd inst.

He had been in gaol twice before for similar offences.

Tang Atsai, jinrickshs coolie, was charged with stealing a wooden pipe and a tobacco pouch, value about 20 cents, the property of J. R. Gormain, Inspector of Nuisances, on the 22nd inst.

Inspector Germain said he engaged the defendant's jinrickshs, and on getting out, he inadvertently left his tobacco pipe and pouch in the vehicle. He remembered it afterwards, and went in search of the defendant, whom he found in a coolie house, where the man restored the missing articles. Complainant then gave the coolie into custody.

The defendant said he did not know to whom the articles belonged.

He was sentenced to a fortnight's hard labour.

Tsé Ki Tsang, coolie, admitted stealing a piece of wood valued at 50 cents from a garden on Wednesday, and he was sent to gaol for a similar period.

Wong Ah-wang, coolie, pleaded guilty to stealing a regulator from a gas lamp in Caine Road at 4.20 yesterday morning. He was seen in the act and caught by a turncock.

Sentenced to a month's hard labour.

Chun Aman, a member of the same profession, was convicted of stealing a key from the person of a servant named Wai Tak Yu, in the employ of Mr. Gibb, on the Chinese Recreation Ground on Wednesday, and he was sent to gaol for a fortnight.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Leung Chung, hawker, Leung Yai, married woman, and Li Achi, cook, were each fined half a dollar for carrying fowls with their feet attached to a bamboo in a cruel way.

OPIUM CASE.

Lo Asui, coolie, of No. 32, Market Street, admitted a charge of being in unlicensed possession of prepared opium on the 22nd instant, and he was fined $2, the opium also being forfeited.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

BRITISH RULE AND NATIVE RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—We hear a great deal nowadays of equal rights and 1-class privileges, and I fear there is a spirit abroad of so-called humanitarianism which would have us govern native races according to native ideas. Sir John Pope Hennessy was a most objectionable exponent of this mistaken theory, which would subvert alike British interests and Western civilisation. Our mission in the East surely is not to perpetuate ignorance and to become the agents of oppression. We annex and govern, or the shadow of the administrator covers the land. With what object? from mere sentiments of Earth hunger, or that love of power which urges the lowest brute to overpower his weaker fellow? No, banish the base insinuation! God forbid the dishonourable thought! Let England awaken to a sense of her greatness, involving mighty responsibilities! Out upon the unmanly policy of truckling to the representatives of an inferior, a lower, form of civilisation. Out upon the heathenish system of making our laws and customs, based on the pure doctrines of Christianity, give way to those of pagan peoples! Give us in all dependencies Governors like Sir George Bowen, who will say to those asking us to obscure the bright light of Christian Government in the darkness of semi-barbarism around, "Whilst you live in our British Colony you must obey our laws." Yes, obey our laws, not ask us to warp and alter them to suit native views of life, thereby losing our individuality in the masses by which we are surrounded. I think it implies for any race or class of people to arrogate to themselves exclusively the possession of any particular country or land to the exclusion of others or to prevent that free commerce of peoples on which is founded the motto of our own Royal Exchange in London, "The Earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." Believing strongly as I do in the theory of the great human family—*Sze hai tse nei kai hing-tai-yah* (within the four seas all are brethren)—I think when a race of people have shown themselves unable to govern justly and wisely, that for that people's good—from a sense of duty and not mere love of power—the Briton should step in with his strong will, his power to administer, and ability to govern the people for their own good. Just as a schoolmaster rules and administers the pupils under his charge, teaching them and correcting their faults, doing his best to raise up each individual to his own standard of protection, so should the Briton act towards the native races with whom he comes in contact, and thus best fulfil the grand traditions of his race and make best use of the talents entrusted to his care.—Yours, &c., VOX.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1883.

THE LOSS OF THE "SPARK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Your paper seeming to be impartial on matters that affect the public, I beg to enclose you copy of a letter which I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish in your next issue.—I am, yours, &c., A. H. B. ROSE.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1883.

[While according Mr. Rose the space he asks, we fail to see that he has put forward any new facts that could have influenced the decision of the Court.—ED. *D. P.*]

(Copy.)

Hongkong, 21st August, 1883.

Capt. Thomsett, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

SIR,—The decision given in the case of the loss of the steamer *Spark* is, as I consider, so unjust that it calls upon me, who have suffered so much from that occasion, for some strong comment.

Now, Sir, I wish to make you the following remarks. The charge of intemperance which has been commented upon by two newspapers in Hongkong and nothing touched upon in the Court of Inquiry may be considered as being unproved. With regard to the other facts of the case I wish to point out to you strongly that had the course I ordered been steered the ship could not have been in that position, even taking the time as given by Mr. Jamieson.

Now, Sir, allowing that I am correct on this distance, and I also proved most certainly by the conflicting evidence of the Chinese witnesses as to the time the boats were lowered, my statement must be correct on all points of the case. I have lost my ship on a dark night ("as there were rain squalls") steering a course which should have taken me well outside of Cape Cami. I took all the usual precautions that any prudent shipmaster would do under the same circumstances. I had no deck officers, the ship being under the tonnage requiring any. It is a well known fact that several other steamships have been on shore on or about the same place; that they grounded, but being of strong construction they were enabled to float again with no damage. The certificates of the masters of these ships being untouched. The Court may say that I did not take proper precautions, but I maintain that I carried out what is the usual custom in the coasting trade of China.

I wish also to draw your attention to the fact, that it is supposed to be the master's duty to remain by his ship in her difficulties while he can save life or property; this I did and could have saved much of the latter had I been supported in a proper manner by my crew.

I do not suppose you are the gentleman who will have interest in the following remarks, but as I intend to forward a copy of this letter to the Colonial Secretary, who will lay it before the Governor, I with notice to be taken that I consider that the conduct of the Consul acting at Hoihow towards me, a shipwrecked man, was everything but kindly and that he did not afford me that assistance and attention that a British subject placed under the circumstances I was I had good right to expect. And the only assistance beyond the passage to Hongkong, which he was bound to grant, I received from a German gentleman in the Chinese Maritime Customs.

On what grounds the Court of Inquiry suspended my certificate for the monstrous time of two years, stating little or no reason, I am at a loss to know, and I most certainly, for the benefit not only of myself but of my brother mariners, should wish to be informed better on the subject. I have to state that in 1870 I took all the passengers out of the steamer *Lismore* under circumstances of some danger and difficulty; that I also in a collision that occurred between the steamer *Ocean* and *Fu Sing* went down in the latter ship in my endeavour to save her; and that the firms of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and the C. M. S. N. Co., of which I was one of the three first officers, have found me a competent and attentive officer.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, A. H. B. ROSE.

BANGKOK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

13th August.

Much excitement has been created in our little hamlet by the industrious efforts of a few idlers backed by a few of the better sort with more money, perhaps, than either brains or common sense. Ever "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." In a small community like that of Bangkok, where stagnation reigns undisturbed during the greater part of the year, a tempest in a tea pot, "much ado about nothing," is eagerly hailed as a break in the monotony of existence and all the male gossips of the place, and their dames is legion, are up at once, armed cap-a-pie and eager for the fray. How their eager tongues wag and their imaginations teem with crude vitality which, finally licked into shape, out Herod Herod, and put the creations of the Arabian Nights completely to the blush. The cause of this outburst of sickly sentimentality and gush of sentiment was the arrest and incarceration of the crew of the American barque *S. S. Ridgway* for refusal of duty and desertion. On the arrival of this vessel at Bangkok the crew, as usual after a long voyage, wanted a run ashore. This was refused, as the master was discharging cargo with the crew and did not employ stevedores. Duty was then refused and the men demanded to see the Consul. When brought before this official, they alleged, as usual, cruel treatment on the part of the officers. The case was carefully enquired into, but the evidence, I am informed, consisted entirely of vague statements of having been struck at various times with the fist and at others rope-ended. To the question by the Minister if they had ever been struck with any other weapon than the fist or the end of a rope they gave a positive denial. They were in fine condition, sleek, well-fed, and looked a very good tempered though rather stolid lot. They were ordered into the custody of the Acting Marshal, (as they positively refused to go on board their ship) and by him were placed in an airy, comfortable cell in the new Police Court building. They were placed in light irons, as the cell in which they were is not too secure. These irons consisted of a ring above each calf, connected by a segment of small chain to allow of locomotion. The first morning after their imprisonment, by an inadvertence, no orders of any kind having been given to the native warder, they were taken out with the other prisoners and joined in sweeping the compound within the walls of the Magistrate's Palace. If the nationality of these men had been that of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, or Italians, not a word would have been heard about it, but as they all said "yaw," for yes, the clamour was terrific. Tongue called to tongue and tongue replied again. Great was the outcry from the Teutonic family. The gentlemen of those races, as in all other cases, paused a while and considered, unwilling to commit themselves without hearing both sides. They were offered every facility of access to the prisoners, and freedom to inspect the arrangements provided for the detention of the men with all care. They saw and were satisfied. Still the howling of the rabble continued. They got access to the prisoners and persuaded them that they were their best friends and inspired them with hopes of discharge and high compensation if they could bring serious charges against the master and officers. Soon, very soon, under this able tuition, these charges came to the front, the blows from the fist and end of a rope swelled into strokes from belaying pins, bolts, capstan-bars, studding-sail-yards, and I believe the last yarn promulgated was that one poor fellow had been knocked down and mercilessly pounded with a spare topmast that lay on deck. At present the tide is running high and indignation foams space. The sovereign contempt felt for and shown by the officials, charged with the custody of these men only increases their wrath. What it will end in Heaven only knows, but there is talk of shifting the venue to your city and fighting out the battle there in your Courts. I doubt it. The crew have little or no money, and their sympathisers, though lavish of their sympathy, would not subscribe a cent to save them from the gallows. If they really believed these men were cruelly treated by being kept in irons, all they had to do was to come forward with moderate bail and the men would have been released. The motive is all too plain: jealousy and spite against the U. S. Legation is at the bottom of the whole matter, the slightest opportunity is eagerly seized to raise a howl and throw mud. Much good may it do them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—By publishing the following you would render a great service to the greater part of the foreign community of Bangkok:—

THE CHAINING OF SEVEN EUROPEANS IN BANGKOK.

The American barque *Sarah S. Ridgway* arrived here about two weeks ago. The crew have, during the passage from the United States to Bangkok, according to their own statement, been very badly treated, kicked, and beaten with ropes, belaying pins, etc., by the captain and officers, wherefore they on arrival here complained to the U.S. Minister and refused to do more work on board. After a kind of inquiry had been made, those men were, for refusal of duty, ordered to be confined in jail and given over in charge of the U. S. Consulate jailer, who arranged with the Siamese authorities that the men should be put in irons and be kept at work.

The day following these men were seen with leg irons and chains on, shackled fast to a chain-rang of Siamese and Chinese convicts and sent out on the road to work.

Such brutal cruelty and atrocious disregard to human feelings has raised the indignation and disgust of the whole foreign community, especially as it has not been proved whether the men or the captain and officers deserve punishment.

If the jailer has surpassed the authority given him he is the person to be blamed, but if the Minister supports his servant in such a disgraceful action he will, himself, be the man responsible; but it is the opinion of everybody here that these cruel orders have never been given by the Minister for the United States, who during his stay in Bangkok has won the respect of natives and foreigners and showed himself in the fullest sense of the word to be a gentleman.

After complaints had been made to the Minister, orders were given that the men should not again be sent out with the chain-gang on the roads, but they are still kept in leg irons and chains. It is to be hoped that the Consuls for the other nationalities in Bangkok will protest against such treatment of Europeans in this uncivilised country, whereby all foreigners are disgraced. No doubt a new trial will be granted to the men by the Minister.

Thinking the circumstances should be known, I have taken the liberty of requesting an insertion of this in your valuable paper in the name of HUMANITY.

Bangkok, 11th August.

FROM SHANSI TO YUNNAN.

[NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH CHINA.]

Dec. 22nd.—After leaving Lin-tang Hsien we took our course through by-ways, the highway being impassable on account of its being covered at places with water, frozen over but not thickly enough to allow of carts passing over it. We crossed a stream on ice, and the carts broke through, but the water was not deep. A carter also broke through and got his foot wet,—rather an unpleasant affair for people who wear wadded socks and trowserloons. I saw a fine white crane, standing near a brook, watching for its prey, and a lot of yellow wild ducks feeding in the fields.

Yesterday we all went for a hot bath at the Kung Kuan and public baths beyond the south gate of Lia-tung Hsien. Lots of men and women were there, the latter in a separate inclosure and rooms. I got the man to open the official part, and had a private room to myself, with a good bath in it. It is called the Kuei-fei Tang, or Bath of the Noble Concubine. The room had a long settee, a table and two stools in it. The water came up to my waist, and was just the thing, neither too hot nor too cold; it had a slight sulphurous smell, but not an unpleasant one, as some hot springs have. The water flows in through a dragon's mouth, the spout being about two inches in diameter, and thus is continually renewed. The building is like a palace garden, having ponds, with fish and lotus plants. Tea parties might be given in it very nicely, and probably are when the place is not occupied by high passing officials. Small fry, like myself, are usually entertained at a common inn, within the city, for everybody's convenience; but when a Governor or the Lamas pass they are entertained in the regular bungalow, which is really an elegant edifice.

During the morning we crossed two rivers by stone bridges, and then ascended a ravine or cutting, with caves in the sides—indeed there are many cave-dwellings in these hills. We halted at the Shih-li Fu, or ten *li* village, to feed the animals and refresh ourselves. The inn was a wretched one, without furniture, but the people were obliging, so we did our best to get over difficulties. Here we changed clothes, brushed up, and prepared to enter the famous great city of Hsi-an. Over one hundred families reside in the village, but they are all about on a par for misery. The thermometer only managed to crawl up to 21° in the shade, although it was a fine sunshiny day. I had expected to leave all frost and ice behind in Shan-si, but we have had colder weather on this, the western, side of the river than on the eastern.

Soon after marching again, we sighted the city, and in less than an hour we entered the eastern suburb, through which it was difficult to pass, owing to the many mules and carts, and the general traffic. We then passed through the Manchu city, the gate-keepers asking for my card and papers, and halted in Ma-fang Kai, near our old inn. This being occupied, my men, who arrived yesterday, got me another, but I found it so inconvenient that I sent to seek, and found another in the great street, running from the east to the west gate; San Chiao Kai is the name of it, and the inn is called the Chang-sen Kuan-tien, and is kept by a Szechuen man named Fang. We were fortunate to find it, as the city is full of officials and troops returning from Turkestan. This inn is large and commodious though not clean, but we will try to make it so, or at least to purify it of its vilest things. The city is extremely large and populous, and the street are so full of people and vehicles of various kinds that it is not an easy matter to get along. All kinds of things are exposed for sale, from the richest sable furs to the commonest sheepskins, and silks and satins of all kinds made up into clothing. Almost everything procurable in the Treaty Ports is to be had here, and some are especial products of these North-western Provinces—fruit and vegetables of all sorts, excellent beef and mutton, fish and game of various kinds, and poultry in abundance; so we will make ourselves comfortable for a few days.

Dec. 23rd.—Called to pay my respect to H. E. Fêng, the Futai or Governor of this Province, Shen-si. H. E., being busy, promised to receive me to-morrow morning, and begged to be excused receiving me to-day. I then called on his Aide-de-Camp, Major-General Hu, the Colonel of the Central Battalion of City Guards, and native of Nanking, on thereabouts. I met him last year and expected he would receive me, but he was being shaved, and so declined the honour. I then called on the Hsien-ming Hsien, and Chang-an Hsien, both City Magistrates, but they also declined to receive me, being busy. Passing through the streets I noticed lots of pheasants, yellow duck, and hares for sale, as well as cabbages, celery, turnips, carrots, yams, onions, leeks and other things. Fish and eels, oranges, quinces and pears are also for sale, and lotus roots. Great quantities of pickled mutton, for which this city is famed, are obtainable in every street almost, and beef, pork, and poultry of every kind are exposed everywhere.

This city has long been one of the most famous in the Empire, first as the Capital of the Hsia Dynasty, and, after several changes in the ruling family, as that of the Tang Dynasty. Here Tang Ming-hsung reigned in great splendour and voluptuousness from A.D. 713 till 755, when he had the mortification of seeing himself driven from his capital by one of his favourite couriers, An Lu-shan, an unnatural Turk, who had been highly favoured and feasted at Court. Here the famous poet Li Tai-poh wrote many satirical verses on the Court minions. Here also he often indulged to excess in the wine he was so fond of; and the present restaurant, Tung-hsing-lou, still preserves a couch on which the poet slept when overcome by wine. Here Yang Kuei-fei engrossed the mind of the doting Emperor and secured lucrative posts for her relatives. Here also, more than a thousand years ago, the Christian religion was introduced by Nestorian Missionaries, whose memory and deeds are still recorded on a stone tablet beyond the west gate, in good preservation. Here many a famous character was born, many a celebrated courtier lived, and many a notorious official died.

Hsi-an is still a busy place on the great highway to Sze-chuan, Kan-suh, and Turkestan as well as to Kokonor and Thibet. At present a continual buzz is going on in its streets, and strangers from all parts abound. Here are Mongols going on pilgrimage to Thibet, and Tibetans going on official business to Peking; Koreans selling ginseng, Hunan men, and many others, going to the great camp in Turkestan; and Turks selling their famous Turfan raisins. Western foreigners are often passing, and some have resided here for a time. I hear that some German instructors from the Cloth Factory at Lan-chou Fu passed here on their way home about a month ago, and suffered some ill-treatment at the hands of disbanded soldiers, who consider it a good lark to annoy passing strangers. The city is now full of soldiers returning home, and they open gambling stalls about the streets anywhere they please, much to the annoyance of the residents.

Dec. 24th.—After breakfast I called at the Governor's palace, where I found nearly all the staff officials, this being the 15th day of the moon. I was received alone, after the city functionaries of high rank, and had about half an hour's private conversation with His Excellency on various topics. H.E. remembered me very well, and expressed a desire to have the pleasure of meeting me again. After leaving the pal

that the Government or the people undertook the opening up of the country by the introduction of railways. I have for years advocated the building of a line from Tientsin to Peking, on which all the officials who resort to the capital might travel and learn how to appreciate rapid locomotion and comfortable vehicles. Steamers are now so thoroughly appreciated and popular as a mode of convenient travelling through the Empire from port to port, by sea or river, in spite of the many petty annoyances, that Chinese gentlemen are subjected to through the ignorance of the steamboat people, that these great northern routes are almost deserted, and no one travels this way that can possibly help it, excepting perhaps the highest officials, who are supplied with everything they require free, and perhaps a few antiquarians, who wish to see these renownedold places out of mere curiosity.

The next line of railroad I recommended to Tao Chung-tang, some sixteen or seventeen years ago, when he was on his way to his post in these parts, was a line from Peking to Pao-ting Fu, thence to Tai-yuan Fu, and on to this place (Sian Fu), *via* Ping-yang Fu and Tung-kuan. The line could be easily and economically built, and maintained. Labour is cheap and plentiful, coal and iron are to be found everywhere in the Shansi province and right along the line of route, and there are no serious mountainous obstacles to be overcome. The Ta-hong range between the provinces Chihli and Shansi, can easily be surmounted, and the Kiai-shiu pass can easily be made available for railway traffic. The Yellow River can be spanned over with a substantial iron bridge for about Tls. 25,000, and any other bridges or culverts necessary along the route can be made of native bricks or stones, or even native iron. The soil is generally good brown soil, which is easily worked and most suitable as a foundation for a railway; it might be used for building bridges, even when converted into a sort of concrete. Near the Yellow River only, and a short distance in Chihli, is there any sandy soil that would require changing. Since the reduction of the population by the late famine, land is exceedingly cheap in the southern parts of the Shansi province; but it will increase in value with the increase of the population. The line would most assuredly be a very profitable one; town and cities would flank its whole length, every ten or twenty miles. The iron and coal mines which abound everywhere in Shansi would then have outlets for their outputs, going east into Chihli, and west to this place. At Pao-ting Fu and Si-nan Fu, Shansi coals are used, and cost from seven to eight cash a catty. If the mines were worked on the foreign principle and the coals carried to market by railway, they might be sold for one-third the price, and leave a better margin of profit to the purveyors; the consumption would increase enormously, and thus create an immense traffic. From here the railway might be easily and profitably extended to Chan-to Fu, in Szechuan, passing *viâ* Hau-chung Fu. —*N. C. Daily News.*

A collector wrote to General Sherman for his autograph and a lock of his hair, and received in reply: "The man who has been writing my autographs has been discharged, and as my orderly is bald I cannot comply with either of your requests."

The dullest thing—A funny newspaper. The longest thing—Your friend's favourite story. The shortest thing—The memory of the perpetual borrower. The biggest thing—The fortune you expect to make by stock speculation. The smallest—The fortune which you do make.

In deference to a memorial from several religious bodies, the Aberdeen Town Council has resolved to prohibit bathing on Sunday in the Dee, the practice, in the opinion of the memorialists, being "highly offensive, and detrimental to good morals."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 23rd August.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per American ship *McLaurin*, sailed on the 4th August:—For San Francisco—36,655 bags rice, 1,239 bags tapioca, 200 bags pepper, 190 bags beans, 200 boxes oil, 155 boxes cassia, 300 pkgs soy, 150 pkgs. fire crackers, 285 rolls matting, 52 bales gambier, 15 pkgs. ginger, 3,983 pkgs. tea, and 8,881 pkgs. merchandise.

Per American bark *Adolph Obrig*, sailed on the 6th instant:—50,189 bags rice, 1,444 bags tapioca, 124 bags coffee, 50 bags pepper, 25 bags cloves, 100 bags satch, 950 boxes oil, 830 pkgs. soy, 630 pkgs. sambao, 460 pkgs. fire crackers, 100 bales feather, 201 rolls matting, 1,620 pkgs. tea, and 11,621 pkgs. merchandise.

Per French steamer *Gokonde*, sailed on the 22nd instant:—For London—75 bales waste silk, and 2,151 pkgs. sundries. For Continent—2,003 pkgs. tea, 400 pkgs. cassia, and 400 pkgs. sundries.

Per steamship *Yangtsé*, sailed on the 23rd instant:—For Continent—307 bales silk, 172 bales waste silk, 20 cases silks, 33 cases pongees, 8 bales cocoons, 349 pkgs. tea, and 219 pkgs. sundries. For London—108 bales silk, 49 bales waste silk, 1,171 pkgs. tea, 1,552 boxes tea, and 269 pkgs. sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 3/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8½
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 3/8½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9½

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.60
Credits, at 4-months' sight 4.70

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Sales of Docks have been made at 57 per cent. prem. ex dividend, and of Hongkong Fires at $340 per share. A few Luzons have been placed at $61 for the end of the month, and China Sugars are offering at $162 per share. Banks close weak with sellers at 203 per cent. In other stocks there is nothing doing.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—161 per cent. premium.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—New Issue—159 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$650 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$82 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,400 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,050 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$223 per share ex dividend.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$115 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$340 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$74 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—57 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$50 premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—15 per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited, —20 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$83 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$175 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$162 per share ex dividend.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$31 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$161 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$82 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 per cent. prem.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs FALCONER & Co.'s Registrar.)

August 22nd.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.873
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.796
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.759
Thermometer—9 A.M.	78
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80
Thermometer—4 P.M.	80
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—Maximum	89
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	78

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

24TH TO 30TH AUGUST, 1883.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Hongkong Mean Time. High Water.	Height. High Water.	Hongkong Mean Time. Low Water.	Height. Low Water.
		h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
F.	24	m 0 14	4 10	m 7 0	0 1
		6 53 a	3 11	6 14 a	0 8
Sat.	25	m 1 9	4 2	m 8 21	0 8
		8 21 a	3 2	7 33 a	1 2
S.	26	m 2 14	4 3	m 9 18	0 3
		5 5 a	1 10	8 16 a	1 5
M.	27	m 3 33	4 4	m 11 34	−0 1
		5 53 a	2 0	9 43 a	1 9
Tu.	28	m 4 44	4 5	m 0 45	−0 4
		7 45 a	2 8	11 9 a	1 9
W.	29	m 6 7	4 5	1 53 a	−0 8
		8 10 a	2 8		
Th.	30	m 7 0	4 5	m 0 14	1 6
		9 41 a	2 9	2 11 a	−0 9

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.596 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Knowsley Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which dates the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.596 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the contents given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

August 23rd.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Manila. On date at 10 A.M.	Manila. On date at 4 P.M.
Barometer	29.87	29.85	29.72	29.60	29.92	29.81	29.94	—
Thermometer attached	87.0	87.0	89.0	83.0	85.0	80.0	82.2	—
Direction of Wind	sse	w	sw	w	ne	ne	sw	—
Force	2	4	3	3	4	5	3	—
Dry Thermometer	87.0	86.5	—	—	—	—	82.2	—
Wet Thermometer	78.0	80.0	—	—	—	—	70.0	—
Weather	b.s.	b.c.	—	—	—	—	c.b.	—
Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N. N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 2 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 6 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky, C. Cloudy, D. Drizzly, F. Fog, G. Foggy, H. Hail, L. Lightning, M. Misty, O. Overcast, P. Passing showers, Q. Squally, R. Rainy, S. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Hot, threatening, V. Variability, W. Storm, Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon to noon) are registered thus 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in tenths, tens, and hundreds.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January 1882. [958

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½% nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [692

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1881. [2

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [14

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements ..... at ½% Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein ..... at ½% Net per Annum.
On Coals ..... at 1% Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ..... at 1½% Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2% Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2½% Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [17

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $35,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876 [11

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

INSURANCES Effected for Life or Short Periods; on Joint Lives; and on the limited payment system.

For Particulars, apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1882. [13

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ..... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [12

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a cleanness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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LONDON: TRÜBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW. HONGKONG: "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WINDHAM ST.

INSURANCES.

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at Current Rates allowing an immediate cash discount of 25%

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [1348

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [18

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEUNG ON, Esq., President.
SAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNG, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributary Dividends are payable to all contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [527

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [16

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1680

FORTUNA ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT, BERLIN.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Mk. 1,500,000.
RESERVE FUNDS ..... Mk. 780,000.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... 13,774,[illegible]

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1824

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [15

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [13

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.
CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.
and ten others.

HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE, Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1102

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Jason (str.)	Milligan		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 25th inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Tenner (str.)	Power		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 1st Sept.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Glenlyon (str.)	Mackinlay		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 3rd Sept.
LONDON, &c., via SUEZ CANAL	Ravenna (str.)	E. Stewart		P. & O. S. N. Co	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK	G. C. Trufant	Thomas	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via YHAMA	Captio (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
TRIESTE, &c.	Vorwaerts (str.)	F. Egger		Melchers & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	Bangalore (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23th inst., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.	Taiwan (str.)	Cotter		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 25th inst.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Suez (str.)	Ainslie		Russell & Co.	On 8th Sept., at 5 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Tsinanfu (str.)	S. G. Green	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Godavery (str.)	Du Temple		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI, &c.	Kashgar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st Sept., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, &c.	Takachiho-Maru	Nye		M. B. M. S. S. Co.	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Djemnah (str.)	De Boissoudy Baron		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Teheran (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ningpo (str.)	R. Cass	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	Menelaus (str.)	Lapage		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 30th inst.
SAIGON	Bellona (str.)	Schaefer		Soey Shing	To-day, at 6 P.M.
SWATOW	Thales (str.)	Pocock	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	S. Ashton		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 28th inst., at Noon.

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FOR SALE.

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$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
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$24 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
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LEMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
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SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1881. [20

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THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,

By Dr. DEVAN,

With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

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NOW READY

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c. FOR 1883.

With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

The issue for 1883 which is the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION, has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports in BORNEO have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes in addition to the usual contents, the Treaty between BRAZIL and CHINA, the new regulations for the overland trade between RUSSIA and CHINA, the Revised Consular Regulations for the Treaty Ports of China, Pilotage Regulations and other additions.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST of FOREIGN RESIDENTS again has been much increased.

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CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA.
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The large Edition consists of over ONE THOUSAND pages of printed matter. It is indispensable in every Mercantile Office in the Far East and will be found a useful *vade mecum* to those travelling either on business or pleasure.

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SAN FRANCISCO ..... Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK ..... Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 27th January, 1883.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"GODAVERY,"

Captain Du Temple, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA,

shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1883.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"DJEMNAH,"

Captain De Boissoudy Baron, will be despatched for

SHANGHAI,

shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1883.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.'s LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, AND TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA AND FIJI.)

THE Steamship

"SUEZ,"

Captain Ainslie, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 8th September, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [1541

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 24th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [1539

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"BELLONA,"

Captain Schaefer, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 24th inst., at SIX P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SOEY SHING, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [1570

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"VORWAERTS,"

Captain F. Egger, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 25th instant, at NOON, instead of the time previously notified.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1883. [1545

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

THE Steamship

"TAIWAN,"

Captain Cotter, will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.

This vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation, situated amidships, upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1883. [1459

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"JASON,"

Captain Milligan, will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [1416

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BANGALORE"

will leave for the above place on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at FOUR P.M.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1883. [1561

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI and TASMANIA.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer

"TANNADICE,"

Captain S. G. Green, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at FOUR P.M.

Parcels, (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M., of 28th instant.

Contents and Value of Packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [1550

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MENELAUS"

Captain Lapage, will be despatched on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1883. [1582

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"TEUCER,"

Captain Power, will be despatched on or about the 1st September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1883. [1493

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND HIOGO.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KASHGAR"

will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 12 (NOON) O'CLOCK.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1883.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TEHERAN,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1883.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/8 L. I. I. British ship

"G. C. TRUFANT,"

Thomas, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1883 [1340

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENLYON,"

Captain Mackinlay, will be despatched as above on or about the 3rd September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1883. [1556

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, AND LONDON;

ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "RAVENNA," Captain E. Stewart, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON Direct *viâ* SUEZ CANAL and usual ports of call, on THURSDAY, the 30th August, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board and Parcels and Specie (Bullion) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

CHEAP RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained in this Company's Steamers; for particulars apply at the Office.

N.B.—This steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1883.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE:

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 31st August, 1883, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versâ*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20%, from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25%, from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

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F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1883.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE, VIA INLAND SEA.

(Taking Cargo for YOKOHAMA and VLADIVOSTOCK).

THE "TAKACHIHO-MAR

EXTRACTS

HOW THE WOMEN WENT FROM DOVER—1662.

The tossing spray of Cochuco's fall
Hardened to ice on its rocky wall,
As through Dover town, in the chill, gray dawn,
Three women passed, at the cart tail drawn!

By the meeting house in Salisbury town
The sufferers stood, in the red sundown,
Bare for the lash! O, pitying Night,
Drop swift thy curtain and hide the sight!

With shame in his eye and wrath on his lip,
The Salisbury constable dropped his whip,
"This warrant means murder foul and red;
Cursed is he who serves it," he said.

"Show me the order, and meanwhile strike
A blow at your peril!" said Justice Pike,
Of all the rulers the land possessed,
Wisest and boldest was he, and best.

He scoffed at witchcraft: the priest he met
As man meets man; his feet he set
Beyond his darkness, standing upright,
Soul-free, with his face to the morning light.

He read the warrant: "These convey
From our precincts; at every town on the way
Give each ten lashes!" "God judge the brute
I tread his order under my foot.

"Cut loose their poor ones and let them go;
Come what will of it, all men shall know
No warrant is good, though backed by the Crown,
For whipping women in Salisbury town!"

The hearts of the villagers, half release
From creed of terror and rule of priest,
By a primal instinct owned the right
Of human pity in law's despite.

For ruth and chivalry only slept,
His Saxon manhood the yeoman kept;
Quicker or slower, the same blood ran
In the Cavalier and the Puritan.

The Quakers sank on their knees in praise
And thanks. At last, low sunset blaze
Flashed out from under a cloud, and shed
A golden glory on each bowed head.

The tale is one of an evil time,
When souls were fettered and thought was crime,
And heresy's whisper above its breath
Meant shameful scourging and bonds and death!

What marvel, that hunted and sorely tried,
Even woman rebuked and prophesied,
And soft words rarely answered back
The grim persuasion of whip and rack!

If her cry from the whipping-post and jail
Pierced sharp as the Kenite's driven nails,
O woman, at ease in these happier days,
Forbear to judge of thy sister's ways!

How much thy beautiful life may owe
To her faith and courage thou canst not know,
Nor how from the paths of thy calm retreat
She smoothed the thorns with her bleeding feet.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, in *Atlantic Monthly*.

THE BIRTH OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

Although the Count de Chambord was accepted by the whole of the Royalist party in France as the head of his house, his legitimacy and, so to say, his authenticity had often been disputed. The author of a book published about a year ago under the title of "Les Secrets des Bourbon," and noticed at the time in these columns, sought to prove that the union contracted in England by the Duke de Berri, father of the Count de Chambord, with the daughter of an English clergyman was nothing less than a lawful marriage; whence it would follow that the Duke's subsequent marriage with the Neapolitan Princess who became the acknowledged Duchess de Berri was invalid, and the children born of that marriage, including the Count de Chambord, illegitimate. The French law courts, however, decided that the marriage said to have been made in England was not a legal union, and rejected therefore the claims put forward by the two daughters born of that union.

What has been called the "authenticity" of the Count de Chambord was denied on very different grounds. The Duke de Berri was assassinated at the entrance to the old Opera House in the Rue Richelieu on the 13th of February, 1820, and it was not until the 20th of September that the Duchess gave birth to the child whom Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and the Royalist poets of the period saluted as "L'Enfant du Miracle." It was suggested at the time in an English newspaper that the so-called Prince, far from being a miraculous child, was simply a suppositious one; and malicious persons attributed this suggestion to Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, who already in 1820 nourished hopes of ascending the throne. The Duke of Orleans disavowed the letter in which the suggestion was made. But it was turned to account in 1830, when, during the revolution of that year, it was reproduced and posted in the form of a handbill on the walls of Paris. Charles X. had abdicated in favour of his little grandson, at that time scarcely ten years of age; and it was to the interest of the Duke of Orleans and his supporters that the reputed heir of the French Kings in the direct line should be proved not to belong to the House of Bourbon at all. The Republicans of those days were at least as ready as the Orleanists to believe that the alleged child of the Duke de Berri, born seven months after his father's death, was in reality the son of another; and the extreme Republican party of the red shade must have felt that the assassin Louvel had missed his aim if in killing the Duke de Berri he had not cut off the succession in the direct line. It was for this that Louvel had struck the blow when, surprising the Duke on the steps of the Opera House, he seized him and pressed him to himself with such force that the six-inch dagger with which he stabbed his victim inflicted a wound nine inches in depth.

The circumstances of the Duke's murder were very dramatic—not only by their theatrical surroundings (for the performance still went on while the Duke was expiring in the manager's private apartments), but also by the striking manner in which his whole life, with his double marriage and his two families, was concentrated in the last few hours of his existence. The opera or operetta of the evening was at an end, and a portion of the ballet had been played, when the Duke accompanied the Duchess to her carriage, intending to return to his box in order to see the remainder of the performance. Then it was that the assassin grappled with him and pierced him to the heart. The Duke was carried to the director's room, and, in accordance with the practice of the day, was at once held in both arms. The internal hemorrhage was still so great that it was thought necessary to widen the orifice of the wound; and the operation is said to have afforded the patient some temporary relief. By this time the Count d'Artois (afterwards Charles X.) and the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême had arrived. "There," says a chronicler of the scene, "lay the unhappy Prince on a bed hastily arranged and already soaked with blood; surrounded by his father, brother, sister, and wife whose poignant anguish was from time to time relieved by some faint ray of hope, destined soon to be dispelled. When Dupuytren, accompanied by four of his most eminent colleagues arrived, it was thought for a moment that the Duke might yet be saved. But it soon became evident that the case was hopeless. The Duke's daughter had now been brought to him, and after embracing her several times he expressed a desire to see the King (Louis XVIII). Then arrived two other daughters, the children of the marriage, formal or informal that he had contracted in England. The Duchess, seeing them now for the first time, received them with the greatest kindness, and said to them, "Soon you will have no father, and I shall have three daughters."

In a neighbouring room the assassin was being interrogated by the Ministers Decazes and Pasquier, with the bloody dagger on the table before them; while on the stage the ballet of "Don Quixote" was being performed in presence of an enthusiastic public. In the course of the night the King arrived; and his nephew expired in his arms at half-past six the next morning, begging that his murderer might be forgiven, and entreating the Duchess not to give way to despair.

The theatre on whose steps the crime had been committed was now demolished; and it is said that the Archbishop of Paris exacted a promise that it should be so dealt with when he consented to carry into the profane building the holy sacrament, which was in fact administered to the dying Prince at the hands of the Archbishop himself. The other theatres were not pulled down, but they were shut up for ten days; and there was general mourning in France, not only because a prince of the blood had been murdered, but also because the direct line of succession had to all appearances been brought to an end. It was not until more than seven months after the tragic scene at the opera that the Prince who was to have saved France, the "Enfant du Miracle," was born.—*St. James's Gazette.*

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

VICTOR SCHŒLCHER.

The recent rejection of the Affirmation Bill by the House of Commons should lend a fresh interest to the career of Victor Schœlcher. This emancipator of negroes, lover of his kind, paladin of all who are desolate and oppressed, and Member of the French Sénate, would not have been competent to enter that Assembly if an oath similar to that taken by M. P.'s were imposed on Senators. Schœlcher is eighty years old, and as eager and active as ever to redress grievances, and to assuage human misery, whether merited or the contrary. To say that he is an Agnostic in describing his religious ideas would be to employ too weak a term. He used to be watchful for opportunities to assert his negative faith, so long as there were Governments who overrode the consciences of individuals on the score that the religion of the majority was entitled to the highest degree of respect. But now that the State has become a purely civil institution, he has ceased from controversy. Since he was drawn, as champion of the fair sex—whom he holds to be shamefully oppressed—into an attack upon the admirers of St. Paul, he has not published anything. His energies have been spent in the Public Instruction Committee of the Senate, enriching the public museums, pushing dusky *protégés*, crusading against capital punishment, and attending all kinds of liberation meetings. He has all his life been rich, and since he was nineteen years old has been ever engaged in some unselfish and generous work. The unique collection of engravings at the Museum of the Ecole des Beaux Arts was the gift of Schœlcher. He collected with ardour rare instruments of music in the different countries in which he travelled, but not to keep them himself. When a history of the progress of musical art from the middle ages to our time could be deduced from them, he sent them to the Conservatoire. His precious manuscript scores, written by divers famous masters, were also made by him public property. Yet there are few men who derive more pleasure from artistic surroundings and curios than Schœlcher. He has the keenest feeling for every finesse. His friend Légouvé's readings; the lectures of that other friend of his, Louis Blanc; the tirades of Rachel; the wild wit of Frédéric Lemaître; the singing of Malibran, Grisi, and Mario; the music of Handel, Rossini, Schubert, and Meyerbeer, have been to him sources of pure delight. At the close of the siege of Paris, when he was put forward as a candidate for the Assembly, it was agreed that he was to attend a public meeting, where the business details of his election were to be arranged. But Schœlcher failed to appear. His friends got very nervous. They were afraid the electors might take in bad part his absence, for which they could only account on the supposition that he was ill. He was never better in his life. But a concert was to be held at the Tuileries, and Schœlcher could not help attending it. This negrophile, too, takes as much pleasure in looking at a beautiful picture as in doing a good action, or in hearing of one performed by somebody else. His little suite of rooms contains a choice collection of bronzes, which are eventually to be given to the city of Paris. He delights in them, but he would delight more in turning them to public use.

Schœlcher is a terrible hater of "Scribes, Pharisees," &c., and of evildoers, so long as they triumph. In talking of them he does shrink from saying just what he feels. This he can do in many tongues. When he says "I hate them," he puts half-a-dozen *a*'s into the "hate." But when the malefactors are down, no bottleholder of a badly-punished boxer could be more actively kind to him than Schœlcher is to his crushed foes. In his loves he is constant, and of a loyalty that will go through fire and water. He is not, nor ever was, gallant; yet if ever there was a paladin of the fair sex, it is this negrophile. "La femme," he constantly says, "vaut mieux que l'homme." He expands on this text at the equal rights banquets presided over by Mdlle. Maria Deraismes, at the Palais Royal.

Schœlcher is thin to attenuation, tall, bent, hollow-chested, and dresses like an English clergyman. But the resemblance ends with with his clothes. This venerable member of the Senate is as ready to fight a duel, or to be second in one, as to put his hand in his pocket when he falls in with a distressed negro. Quite lately he was engaged in an affair of honour, which, however, was arranged before swords were crossed, or shots exchanged. Pluck and cool courage form the basis of his moral character. There is nothing that he would not dare in hot or cold blood if he felt called on to back a friend, defend a cause, or prove by his acts the sincerity of his principles. He faced, in the days of December, not only a barricade, and the troops who shot his colleague Baudin, but advanced to parley with them, and to reproach the officers at their head with treason to the law and to their country. A book he wrote on the *Coup d'Etat* made Belgium too hot to hold him. The years of his exile were chiefly spent at Chelsea, where he still has a house.

Victor Schœlcher is so delicately organised (in the artistic sense) that a crease in a rose-leaf hurts him. His sensibilities have never stood in his way when he was called upon to give up ease and face danger in battling for any cause that he took up. On leaving school he entered the staff of an art journal, founded a Republican paper, and joined three secret societies which conspired against Charles X. M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire was in one of them. The outcome of the Days of July were to him a source of deep chagrin. He sank a large capital to combat the Bourgeois King, in *La Revue de Paris, La Revue du Progrès, La Revue Républicaine, Le Journal du Peuple*, and the famous *Réforme*. At this period of his career he attended the *soirées* given by Madame d'Agoult and Liszt in the Chausées d'Antin, and fell in there with Heinrich Heine, Chopin, George Sand, Delacroix, Légouvé, and other celebrated musicians, painters, poets, and novelists, and remained their friend. The stimulus which Queen Christina, and by her reflex action Louis Philippe, gave to the slave trade excited his ire. He lifted up his voice and used his pen against this traffic. The "Scribes, Pharisees," etc., were with the Spanish Queen-mother and the Citizen King, and the French disciple of Wilberforce was treated as an enemy of his country. He aimed at the destruction of the French colonies: what would they be worth unless for the planters, and these could no nothing without slave labour? Negroes, M. Guizot was heard to say, were taken from black heathenism in Africa, and brought within the reach of an enlightened Church. This was too much for Schœlcher, who had seen what that enlightenment was in visiting the French and Spanish Antilles, and the Mississippi States. He next set out on a long tour in those parts of Africa which were the best hunting-grounds of the slave-trader. What he there saw taught him that if the blacks in the West India Islands and America were not freed, their last state would be worse than their first. Heathenism with freedom was better than the plantation. It did not, at least, stand in the way of family life. Little niggers in Africa were as happy as they could be, and their fathers and mothers were paragons of domestic virtue. They did not read or write; but they practised many charming industrial arts, were kind and hospitable, and had the gift of music. The young French traveller was often laid low by fever, and as often nursed, with motherly care, by negro women. His heart overflowed with gratitude as he turned his face homeward. On reaching Paris he found that Louis Philippe had just fled, and that Louis Blanc and Arago shared with Lamartine and a few others the sovereign power. They were intimate friends of Schœlcher. He perceived his opportunity, asked for the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Marine, obtained it, and the very day after got a commission appointed to inquire into the state of the slaves in the French Colonies. He had thorough knowledge and a determined will. Eight days later slavery was abolished. A clean sweep was made of it once and for ever. Schœlcher, of course, became the darling of the freed blacks. Two West India islands elected him to represent them in the Constituent and the National Assembly. He opposed all oaths, saying, when the question was discussed as to whether the President of the Republic should be made to swear allegiance to it, that no oath would bind a man who did not scruple to tell a lie. If he were a Theist, he would deem the formula of the oath an insult to the Deity. Taunted with holding nothing sacred, he replied, "That's not true. My neighbour's rights, my own liberty, and a simple promise, are to me sacred things. I should add human life also." "Unless," a jocose person retorted, "when it is taken away in a duel." Victor Schœlcher made in the Assembly a brisk campaign against the guillotine, and got flogging put an end to in the Navy.

Schœlcher stood out against the attempts of railway Companies to treat third-class passengers worse than bullocks. He obliged them to roof third-class waggons and to put seats in them. Since the third Republic was set up, he has obtained further ameliorations. Though he hated the Commune, and nearly shared the fate of the hostages, he warmly pleaded for an amnesty.

Schœlcher is straightforward and consistent. When he deflects from the right line he is moved by a humane or an artistic feeling. He hates priests, and calls their ceremonies incantations; but he stoutly defended in the Senate the grant for master organists and choral services in the churches. Cathedrals and churches like St. Eustache and St. Roche were great schools for a peculiar kind of music.

His kindliness towards negroes has furnished hints to anecdote-mongers. On one occasion he emptied his purse into the hands of a black servant who opened the door for him at a house where he was invited to a party. It is related that in the course of the same evening he went to other entertainments and did not get home before the small hours of the morning. When he wanted to pay the cabman he found he was penniless. The Jehu became gruff and refused to give credit. His venerable "fare" had to call up the porter to borrow the money. On the cabman being told by the latter the name of the person to whom he was insolent, he was struck with remorse. "My father," he said, "was killed by a long journey in an uncovered third-class carriage. If I am able to travel more comfortably, it is owing to that good M. Schœlcher."

M. Schœlcher is an accomplished and erudite writer on musical subjects. But it is not of his "Life of Handel," which is deemed a standard work, that he is most proud. He judges with most complacency his "St. Paul," which was conceived in a moment of irritation at the scented holy water with which Renan diluted his ink in writing about "The Acts of the Apostles" and the Agnostic saint, Marcus Aurelius. "St. Paul" was chiefly intended for English readers. To some extent, it is an answer to the tracts received so often by the author from sympathising but—for theological reasons—grieved friends in England.

As a member of Libération Sociétiés, M. Schœlcher, in the days of his exile, was thrown a good deal amongst Quakers, Methodists, and other Dissenters. The Friends let him alone; but some of the others tried to draw him into their respective chapels. To please angelic old ladies, he read the Bible from beginning to end, and over and over again. It is to be feared he was too old to change his opinions. He hopes that the good he has done will live after him. As age increases, he redoubles his efforts to win that lasting influence which noble actions and the steady and intelligent discharge of every public and private duty should ensure.—*Truth.*

A TEEMING ISLAND.

Orcas island, an irregular body of land in Puget Sound, W.T., is said to have an unparalleled list of resources. It is penetrated by bays and harbours of countless shapes, giving it the appearance of a group of small islands, and Mount Constitution rises on one part of it. Among its resources are game, fish, grain, grass, vegetables, logs, timber, wood, shingles, slates, hoop poles, spars, lime, gold, silver, and various rocks and minerals. Good water-power is furnished by the streams that leap out of the lakes that abound and meander to the sea, and a company from Seattle is erecting a barrel factory on one of these streams, thinking that they can sell all they make to the lime companies operating on the island.

ROYAL VANITY.

The *Press* has already published portions of Greville's memoirs. Talleyrand was very friendly with Mr. Greville, and told him many anecdotes of Louis XVIII. and Napoleon I. The former, he said, used every Sunday to rally the Duchesse d'Angoulême upon the length of the Mass, or "cut jokes of an irreverent nature, at which they were obliged to laugh, as they were all in great awe of *le Roi*." He said Louis XVIII. was very agreeable, talked well on all subjects, and was very well informed and had certain authors at his fingers' ends, particularly Horace. He was very vain of his beauty, and made no concealment of his weakness. Napoleon was, he said, passionately fond of theological subjects, and discussed them continually with three bishops whose titles Mr. Greville forgot. Louis XVIII. on arriving at Paris, was greatly surprised to find the ante-library of the Emperor's cabinet to consist principally of books on theological subjects, and these were his favourite study. Talleyrand accompanied Napoleon to Erfurt as Grand Chamberlain. He said there was never a more curious scene. Nearly every crowned head in Europe was present, except the Kings of England and Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, and their adulation of Napoleon is described as quite extraordinary.—*Philadelphia Press.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 23rd Aug., 1883.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$3.25 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.60 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$99.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$112.00 to 116.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 79.50
Chints, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.00 to 2.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.35 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 2.99
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 8lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. VV p. pc.	$2.00 to 2.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.78
Velvet Black, 33 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MM, per piece	$3.00 to 3.05
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.85
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.25 to 4.45
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$6.70 to 6.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Lead, WB, per picul	$5.00 to 5.10
Lead, LB, per picul	$4.90 to 4.95
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$4.85 to 5.00
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$50.00 to 50.20
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$53.10 to 53.40
Steel, English, per tub	$3.65 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per picul	$5.60 to 5.65
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$23.20 to 24.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bess Wax, White, per picul	$73.00 to 79.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	850 to 900
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 810
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$19.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.30 to 8.00
Camphor, pankai, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamoms, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	$22.00 to 23.00
Cloves, per picul	$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.50 to 21.00
Copper, Red, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$38.50 to 23.80
Cotton Bombay, per picul	$16.20 to 16.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Nisapo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.30
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.50 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.30
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.50 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.30
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$19.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chanchow, per picul	$23.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.8.0 to 2.9.0
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.2.5 to 2.3.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.43 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$20.00 to 30.50
Fluke, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 235
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 20.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$34.00 to 41.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.50 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per picul	$39.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.20 to 6.25
Peas, White, per picul	$3.35 to 3.40
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.98 to 2.08
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.53 to 1.55
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.34 to 1.37
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.31 to 1.33
Pearl Barley, per picul	$7.50 to 7.80
Poinsoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.3.0 to 1.6.5
Patchouk, per picul	$13.00 to 14.75
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.95 to 1.96
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.82 to 1.83
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.82 to 1.83
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.67 to 1.68
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.87 to 1.90
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.76
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.71 to 1.73
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.95 to 6.25
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$1.95 to 2.10
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.65 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharkefins, per picul	$35.00 to 40.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 29.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.50
Shellfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,	
Betel Nuts, per picul	$4.15 to 4.25
Pepper, White, per picul	$21.70 to 22.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.30 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.55
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pol.	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pol.	$6.75 to 6.93
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.25 to 4.30
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$8.90 to 9.06
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.65 to 9.70
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$8.75 to 7.80
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.60 to 7.70
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.3.0 to 6.2.5
Window Glass, per box	$3.65 to 3.70

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Activ	Aug. 23	Rorsbach	Dan. str	268	C. M. S. N. Co.	
Amoy	Aug. 17	C. Herrmann	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Bangalore	Aug. 21	Hassall	Brit. str	1300	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Bellona	Aug. 19	W. Schaefer	Ger. str	769	Soey Shing	Saigon
Chenreuca	July 28	Hermanhea	Span. str	407	Remedios & Co	
Coptic	Aug. 19	W. H. Kidley	Brit. str	4363	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Danube	Aug. 19	R. Jones	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	
Douglas	Aug. 22	S. Ashton	Brit. str	982	Douglas, Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Emmy	June 30	Rementaria	Span. str	212	Remedios & Co	
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Glenelg	Aug. 16	Speechly	Brit. str	894	Gilman & Co	
Godavery	Aug. 18	Temple	Fr. str	834	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Greyhound	Aug. 10	D. Scott	Brit. str	226	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Hankow	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Honam	—	T. T. Benning	Brit. str	1314	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Iphigenia	Aug. 22	F. Ahrens	Ger. str	1059	Soey Shing	
Kiukiang	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiungchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	288	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Loe Yung	June 19	Chun	Ann. str	150	Chinese	
Meifoo	Aug. 16	Lunt	Chi. str	1233	C. M. S. N. Co	
Nam-yun	Aug. 21	Garceau	Fr. str	435	Shing Loong	
Olympia	Aug. 15	Christiansen	Ger. str	788	Siemssen & Co	
P.C. Chom Klao	Aug. 22	Lightwood	Brit. str	1011	Chinese	
Powan	—	—	Brit. str	1342	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Rori Maru	April 21	Rose	Brit. str	89	Order	
Saltes	Aug. 22	Aranzuren	Fr. str	323	Shing Loong	
Sea Gull	—	Haydon	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Suez	July 20	G. Amsley	Brit. str	1390	Russell & Co	Melbourne
Taichow	Aug. 14	Jordan	Brit. str	832	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Taiwan	July 30	H. Vootsen	Ger. str	47	Captain	
Thales	Aug. 19	T. G. Pocock	Brit. str	820	Douglas, Lapraik & Co	Swatow
Toonan	Aug. 21	Maraden	Chi. str	1281	C. M. S. N. Co	
Vorwaerts	Aug. 18	Egger	A.-H. str	1610	Melchers & Co	Trieste
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Zambesi	Aug. 13	Moule	Brit. str	1540	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Albyn's Isle	Aug. 15	C. Burgess	Brit. bk	330	Chinese	
Anna	Aug. 20	Jessen	Ger. bk	447	Wieler & Co	
A. T. St. Ikneght	Aug. 1	Petersen	Ger. bk	541	Order	
Anton Gunther	Aug. 6	Steinbrugge	Ger. bk	441	Melchers & Co	
Aurora	Aug. 7	Milne	Brit. bk	294	Chinese	
Billy Simpson	Aug. 11	Brown	Brit. bk	492	Chinese	
Bothwell Castle	July 31	Romney	Brit. bk	592	Chinese	
Carl Ritter	Aug. 8	C. Mahe	Ger. bk	595	Siemssen & Co	
Chaudernagor	June 19	G. Suthge	Ger. bk	683	Chinese	
Chocorua	June 30	J. A. Locke	Amr. sh	1163	Captain	
Erl Konig	Aug. 20	Nausch	Ger. bk	459	Siemssen & Co	
Formosa	Aug. 8	Quayle	Brit. sch	381	Siemssen & Co	
Friedrich	June 30	Ulderup	Ger. bk	678	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Honolulu
Goodell	July 13	Hogan	Amr. bk	843	Russell & Co	
Grandee	July 15	Jacobs	Amr. sh	1254	Order	
Greyhound	Aug. 9	Prescott	Brit. bg	231	Gilman & Co	
Guam	June 10	Marks	Brit. sch	230	Borneo Co., Limited	
Hansa	Aug. 21	Deneken	Ger. bk	499	Wieler & Co	
Hans	Aug. 20	Thomsen	Ger. bk	313	Wieler & Co	
H. Bremer	July 24	Whanes	Ger. sch	343	Captain	
Helena	Aug. 11	Berggren	Swd. sch	199	Turner & Co	
Jacobine	Aug. 20	Christiansen	Ger. bk	443	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Killeena	Aug. 11	H. Walace	Brit. bk	795	Meyer & Co	
Louisa	Jan. 9	Schierlach	Ger. sch	245	Captain	
Magic	Aug. 20	White	Brit. sch	214	Order	
Marie	Aug. 20	Ipland	Ger. bk	468	Wieler & Co	
Mathilde	Aug. 21	Tonningsen	Ger. bk	455	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Myvanney	Aug. 23	Jas. Vincent	Brit. bkn	162	Turner & Co	
Nordoo	Aug. 4	Morrison	Brit. bk	379	Chinese